This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning documents will not correct images, please do not report the images to the Image Problem Mailbox.

PTO 01-3734

Japan 03-104222

PLASMA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT [Purazuma Shori Sochi]

and the first section of the first section of the s

Hisamichi Ishioka

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE Washington, D. C. August 2001

Translated by: Schreiber Translations, Inc.

Country

<u>Document No.</u> : 03-104222

<u>Document Type</u> : Kokai

<u>Language</u> : Japanese

Inventor : Hisamichi Ishioka

Applicant: : Fuji Denki Co., Ltd.

<u>IPC</u> : H 01 L 21/302

21/205

21/31

<u>Application Date</u> : September 19, 1989

Publication Date : May 1, 1991

Foreign Language Title : Purazuma Shori Sochi

English Title : PLASMA PROCESSING

EQUIPMENT

Japan

I. Title of the Invention

Plasma Processing Equipment

II. Claims

- 1. A plasma processing equipment in which a plasma is generated in a vacuum vessel and the surface of a sample arranged in said vacuum vessel is treated by use of this plasma is characterized by providing with a shield which is arranged between the sample and the inner wall of said vacuum vessel and shields the inner wall of said vacuum vessel from the plasma and a coolant introducing pipe for introducing a coolant for cooling said shield into the vacuum vessel.
- III. Detailed Description of the Invention

[Field of Industrial Application]

This invention relates to a plasma processing equipment in which a plasma is generated in a vacuum vessel and the surface of a sample arranged in said vacuum vessel is treated by use of this plasma and relates to the constitution of said plasma processing equipment for quickly carrying out a plasma cleaning for removing reaction products depositing on and adhering to the inner wall of said vacuum vessel in the plasma processing.

[Prior Art]

The state of the s

 $^{^{1}\}text{Numbers}$ in the margin indicate pagination in the foreign text.

In a plasma processing equipment for treating the surface of a sample such as a wafer, etc. by use of a plasma like a plasma CVD equipment, as represented by Japan Kokai 61-133386, a shield for shielding the inner wall of a vacuum vessel from the plasma must be arranged to prevent contaminations of heavy metals due to Cr, Ni, etc. generating from stainless steel for constructing the vacuum vessel. However, reaction products deposit on the inner surface of this shield in the plasma processing and soon peel off. They adhere to the sample surface and become a reason for inferior goods, adhere to O-rings for keeping the vacuum to cause vacuum leak and lower the operation rate.

A plasma cleaning process represented by Japan Kokai 60-59739 is given as a prior art for improving these drawbacks. A plasma cleaning gas composed of an etching gas, etc. is made into a plasma and the plasma acts on the wall of object to be cleaned to remove the adhering matter of said wall, but the process had such a disadvantage of long cleaning time. As a countermeasure with it, the applicants same as in the present invention formerly proposed a process (in the course of application, and the application number is unknown) in which a cusp magnetic field is generated in a vacuum vessel, this magnetic field is allowed to act on a plasma to collect the plasma on the circumference of /2 wall of object to be cleaned, and the cusp magnetic field is moved in the up-and-down direction of a shield to clean it

efficiently.

[Subject to Be Solved by the Invention]

When the plasma cleaning is carried out by a cusp magnetic field, the plasma is concentrated on a part of inner wall of a shield to heat it. According to Japan Kokai 63-254731, the heating of shield shortens the plasma cleaning time, on the other hand, it is feared that the base material of shield itself evaporates if heated too much. Therefore, the plasma density is restricted and there is a limitation in shortening the cleaning time.

Moreover, even if the cusp magnetic field is not used, the energy added into the plasma is increased so as to shorten the cleaning time, the shield is abnormally heated and there is a limitation in shortening the cleaning time likewise.

The purpose of this invention is to provide the constitution of a plasma processing equipment which enables a cleaning of objective wall without a restricting the plasma density and thereby sharply shortens the cleaning time than before.

[Means for Solving the Subject]

To solve the above subject, in this invention, a plasma processing equipment in which a plasma is generated in a vacuum vessel and the surface of a sample arranged in said vacuum vessel is—treated—by—use—of—this plasma is characterized_by_providing___with a shield which is arranged between the sample and the inner

ner eine erreichte State der State der State der eine er

wall of said vacuum vessel and shields the inner wall of said vacuum vessel from the plasma and a coolant introducing pipe for introducing a coolant for cooling said shield into the vacuum vessel.

[Functions]

Thus, abnormal heating of the inner surface of shield is prevented and the regulation of flow rate of a coolant introduced from the external of said vacuum vessel according to the plasma density which becomes a reason for the abnormal heating is also made possible by taking an equipment constitution wherein a sample and the inner wall of a vacuum vessel are isolated with a shield and the shield is cooled with the coolant, therefore this invention enables a plasma cleaning using a cusp magnetic field without evaporation of base material of said shield until the possible maximum plasma density and sharply shortens the cleaning time than before during the cleaning.

[Actual Examples]

Control of the control

First, a microwave plasma CVD equipment of Fig. 5 is illustrated as one example of the plasma processing equipment taken as target by the present invention. A space enclosed by a plasma-generating chamber, a reaction chamber 2 and a microwave transmitting window 5 is vacuum exhausted by a non-illustrated exhaust system via an exhaust outlet 16. A microwave 10 _______ introduced from the atmosphere side via a waveguide tube 15

1800 land district of the lands of the second of the secon

transmits the microwave transmitting window 5 to generate a plasma 20 by ionizing a plasma-generating gas 12 (e.g., nitrogen: N_2).

The plasma 20 is poured on a wafer 3 of a wafer support platform 4 placed in the reaction chamber 2 along a magnetic field formed by a first solenoid 7 and reacts with a reacting gas 13 (e.g., silane: SiH₄) to form, e.g., a silicon nitride film. Sometimes a RF bias is applied to the surface of wafer 3 by a RF power source 14. A window 6 prevents the divergence of said plasma 20 outside the surface of wafer 3. Moreover, an exciting current is not supplied to a second solenoid 8 in the surface treatment of said wafer 3, therefore the second solenoid 8 does not produce a magnetic field.

Next, a plasma cleaning is illustrated. Reaction products deposit on the inner surface of a shield 17 in the plasma processing and then peel off. The plasma cleaning is carried out in some period of said plasma processing to prevent it. In the plasma cleaning, a plasma cleaning gas 11 such as an etching gas, etc. is fed to the plasma generating chamber 1 in place of the plasma generating gas 12 and a microwave 10 is introduced to make the plasma cleaning gas into a plasma, e.g., as shown in the drawing, the plasma is led to the inner surface of said shield 17 along a cusp magnetic field 22 generated in the first and the second solenoids 7, 8 to collide with the surface, and the

reaction products deposited on the inner surface of shield 17 are removed by the etching effect of a plasma cleaning gas. Thus, the removal of said reaction products on the inner surface of shield 17 can be carried out alternately with the plasma processing only by switching operation of valves.

Fig. 1 shows one actual example of present invention. In the drawing, same symbols are attached to same members as Fig. 4, thus their description is omitted. A cooling tube 18 is wound on the cylindrical shield 17 and a coolant 19 (e.g., water, freon, etc.) is circulated. The shield 17 is commonly made of aluminum to prevent contamination of said wafer by heavy metals and has a large cooling effect because of good thermal conductivity. The inlet and outlet of said coolant on the wall of said vacuum vessel take an air-tight structure and said cooling tube 18 on the shield side and the coolant inlet tube 25 on the vacuum vessel side are joined via a non-illustrated connector, which enables to remove the shield 17 independently in a state integrated with the cooling tube 18 during maintenance and management of the system. Moreover, in the drawing, symbol 21 shows flows of cleaning plasma led to the inner surface of said shield 17 by the cusp magnetic field generated by the first and the second solenoids 7, 8.

---Fig. 2-shows another actual example of present invention. In the drawing, same symbols are attached to same members as Fig. 1

takes a double cylindrical structure, and the coolant 19 is circulated to cool the shield 27.

Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 show the structures of said shields 17 and 27 used in the equipments of Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, and windows for plasma measurement are formed in the shields. The number of windows is taken to be plural, e.g., probes are inserted from the atmosphere side to the inner side of shields via the reaction chamber 2, thus information of plasma and sample can be obtained in the plasma treatment.

Furthermore, cases of applying the present invention to microwave plasma CVD equipments in which a plasma generating gas 12 is made into a plasma at a high density by a resonance effect of a microwave and a magnetic field generated in the plasmagenerating chamber 1 by the first solenoid 7 in the both actual examples shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 as plasma processing equipments, but all plasma processing equipments using a high-frequency power source, a direct-current source or their combination are included in the present invention. The plasma cleaning can be carried out efficiently at a proper high temperature for not evaporating base material of the shields 17, 27 by feeding the coolant 19 in all the equipments while a plasma cleaning gas is made into a plasma until a possible maximum plasma density of equipments by supplying the coolant 19 via a

In the Control of the C

valve with a flow rate controllable valve.

[Effects of the Invention]

As described above, a plasma processing equipment in which a plasma is generated in a vacuum vessel and the surface of a sample arranged in said vacuum vessel is treated by this plasma takes a constitution provided with a shield for shielding the inner wall of said vacuum vessel arranged between the sample and the inner wall of said vacuum vessel and a coolant introduction pipe for introducing a coolant for cooling said shield into the vacuum vessel, therefore this invention enables to prevent a temperature rise of said shield even if the shield is cleaned by a plasma with a higher density than that in the conventional plasma processing equipment, efficiently remove reaction products deposited on the inner surface of said shield at a proper high temperature by regulating the flow rate of said coolant introduced into the vacuum vessel and sharply shorten the cleaning time than before.

IV. Simple Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is longitudinal cross-sectional view showing constitution of plasma processing equipment based on one actual example of present invention, Fig. 2 is longitudinal cross-sectional view showing constitution of plasma processing equipment based on another actual example of present invention, Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 are front views showing appearance of shields

in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, respectively, and Fig. 5 is longitudinal cross-sectional view showing constitution example of conventional plasma processing equipment.

1 : plasma generating chamber

2 : reaction chamber

3 : wafer (sample)

5 : microwave transmitting window

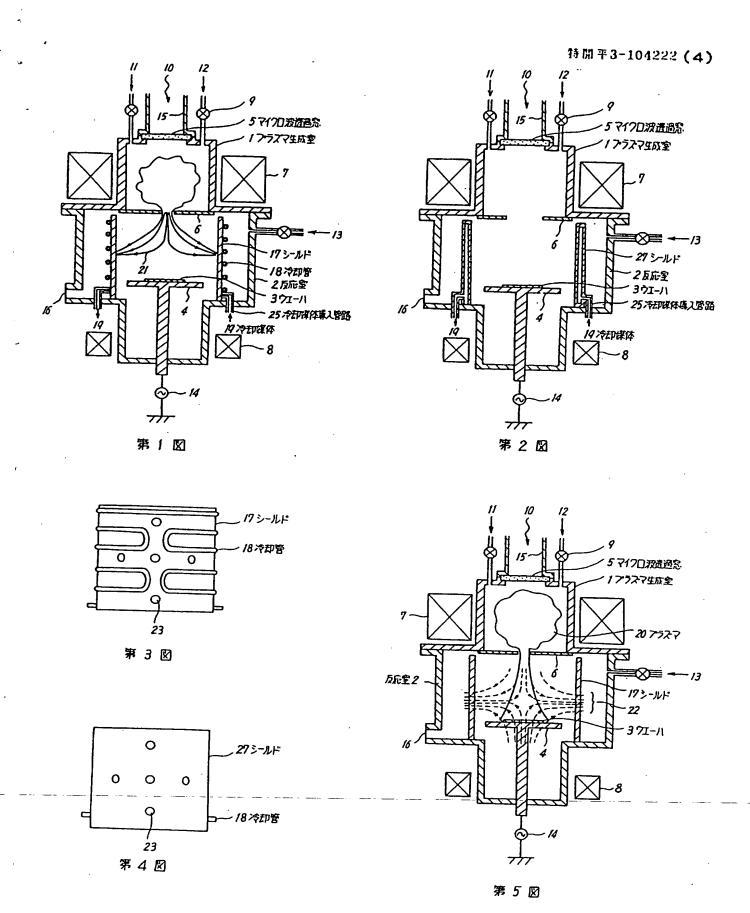
17,27 : shields

18 : cooling tube

19 : coolant

20 : plasma

25 : coolant introducing pipe



-130-

19日本国特許庁(JP)

① 特許出願公開

四公開特許公報(A) 平3-104222

®Int. Cl. 5 H 01 L

識別記号

庁内整理番号

❸公開 平成3年(1991)5月1日

N 8122-5F

7739-5F 6940-5F C

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 1 (全4頁)

ᡚ発明の名称

ブラズマ処理装置

20特 願 平1-242474

22世 願 平1(1989)9月19日

@発 明 石 岡

神奈川県川崎市川崎区田辺新田1番1号

补内

创出 頣 富士電機株式会社

神奈川県川崎市川崎区田辺新田1番1号

四代 理 弁理士 山口

PTO 2001-3734

S.T.I.C. Translations Branch

1. 発明の名称 プラズマ帆視効果

2.特許請求の瞬期

1) 真空容器内でプラズマを生成し、このプラズマ を利用して該真空容器内に配された試料の表面を 処理するプラズマ処理装置において、試料と真空 容器内壁との間に配され族真空容器内壁をブラズ マから進蔵するシールドと、腹シールドを冷却す るための冷却媒体を真空容器内に導入するための 冷却媒体再入管路とを備えたことを特徴とするブ ラズマ処理装置。

3.発明の詳細な説明

(産業上の利用分野)

この発明は、真空容器内でブラズマを生成し、 このプラズマを利用して核真空容器内に配された は料の。表面を処理するブラズマ処理装置に係り、 ブラズマ処理時に真空容器内壁面に堆積付着する 反応生成物除去のためのブラズマ洗浄を迅速に行 うプラズマ処理装置の模成に関する。 〔従来の技術〕

The state of the s

プラズマCVD装置のように、プラズマを利用 してウェーハなどの状料表面を処理するプラズマ 処理装置においては、真空容器を構成するステン レス飼から免生するCr、NI等による重金属汚染を 防止するため、特開昭 6 1 - 1 3 3 3 8 6 号 公報 に代表されるように、真空容器内壁面をプラズマ から遮蔽するシールドを良ける必要がある。しか し、このシールドの内表面にはブラズマ処理中に 反応生成物が堆積し、やがて剝離する。これが試 料表面に付着して不良品の原因となったり、真空 を保持する0リングに付着して真空放れを起こし、 装置の稼動率を低下させる。

これらを改善する従来技術に特開昭60-59 739号公報に代表されるプラズマ洗浄法がある。 これは、エッチングガスなどからなるアラズマ洗 浄ガスをブラズマ化し、これを洗浄対象壁面に作 用させて壁面の付着物を除去するものであるが、 洗浄時間が長いという欠点があった。その対策と して、本願と同一出願人から、真空容器内にカス プ磁界を発生させ、この磁界をプラズマに作用さ

せて洗浄対象壁面の円周上にプラズマを集め、カスプ磁界をシールドの上下方向に移動させて効率的に洗浄する方法が先に提案されている(出脳中、出版番号未詳)。

(発明が解決しようとする課題)

カスプ世界を用いてプラズマ洗浄を行うとき、プラズマがシールド内壁の一部分に集中し、加熱される。特別昭 6 3 - 2 5 4 7 3 1 号公報によれば、シールドの加熱はプラズマ洗浄時間を短縮するが、一方、加熱され過ぎて、シールド母材をのものが蒸発する恐れがある。従ってプラズマ密度は関限され、洗浄時間短縮には限昇がある。

また、カスプ磁昇は用いず、ブラズマに投入するエネルギーを増して洗浄時間を短縮しようとしても、同じようにシールドが異常加熱され、洗浄時間短縮には限昇があった。

この発明の目的は、 ブラズマ密度を制限することなく対象整面の洗浄が可能であり、 これにより洗浄時間が従来よりも大幅に短縮されるプラズマ処理装置の構成を提供することである。

(家族例)

まず、本発明が対象とするプラズマ処理装置の一例として、第5回のマイクロ波で1.反称で2.対する。ブラズマ生成室1.反称気に16を設める。ブラズマ生成空間が、2.10では

プラズマ20は第1ソレノイドでが生成する 世界に沿って、反応室 2 の中に設置されたウェーハ 3 に降り住ぎ、反応 かった 7 の 5 に倒えばシラン: Si H 4) と反応 して ウェーカ 3 の 変面に例えばシリコン酸を形 ス か 中 の かった 3 には P P 電源 1 4 により R P バイアス が ウェーハ 3 の で 発 で ま 6 は プラズマ 20 が ウェーハ 3 の 数 日 の を 8 に は 助 世 電 変 と な れ ず、 従って 第 2 ソレノ イド 8 は 世 昇 を 生 成 れ ず、 従って 第 2 ソレノ イド 8 は 世 界 を 生 な

(課題を解決するための手段)

61.

次にプラズマ洗浄について説明する。シールド 17の内面には、ブラズマ処理中に反応生成物が堆 積し、ついには剝離する。それを防止するために ブラズマ処理のある周期でブラズマ洗浄を行う。 プラズマ洗浄は、プラズマ生成ガス12の代りにエ ッチングガスなどのブラズマ洗浄ガス11をブラズ マ生成宜(に供給するとともにマイクロ波10を導 人してブラズマ抉浄ガスをブラズマ化し、これを 例えば図のように第1.第2ソレノイド7.8で/ 生成したカスプ磁界22に沿いシールド17の内裏面 に導いて街突させ、シールド17の内裏面に堆積し た反応生成物をブラズマ洗浄ガスのエッチング作 用により除去するものである。このように、ブラ ズマ洗浄によれば、シールド内裏面の反応生成物 の除去をパルブの切り替え操作だけでプラズマ処 理と交互に行うことができる。

第1 図に本発明の一実施例を示す。図中、第4 図と同一の部材には同一符号を付し、説明を省略 する。円筒状のシールド17には冷却管18が急き付

TO THE TREE PROPERTY AND A STREET OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

特別平3-104222 (3)

第2図に本発明の別の実施例を示す。図中、第1図および第5図と同一の部材には同一符号を付し、説明を省略する。シールド27は二重円貨構造としており、冷鉄19は二重円筒の内部を循環してシールド27を冷却する。

第 3 図および 第 4 図はそれぞれ 第 1 図および 第 2 図の装置に用いられているシールド 17および 27

4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1図は本発明の一実施例によるアラズマ処理 装置の構成を示す経断面図、第2図は本発明の別 の実施例によるアラズマ処理装置の構成を示す経 断面図、第3図および第4図はそれぞれ第1図お よび第2図におけるシールドの外観を示す正面図、 の構造を示すものであり、シールドにプラズマ針 測用の窓が形成されている。窓の数は複数とし、 大気側から反応室 2 を通して例えばプローブをシ ールドの内側へ挿入し、プラズマ処理中にプラズ マや試料の情報を得ることができる。

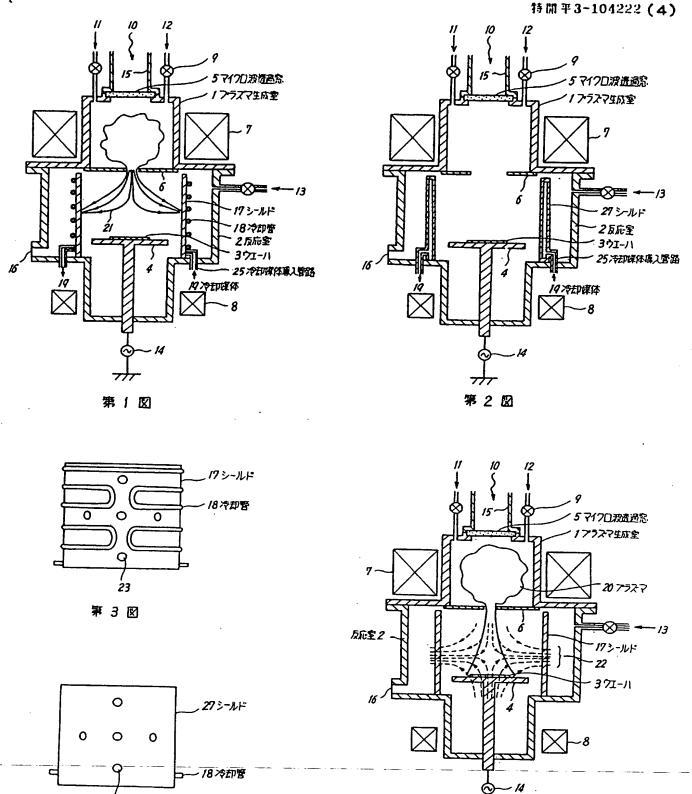
(発明の効果)

第 5 図は従来のプラズマ処理装置の構成例を示す 縦断面図である。

1: プラズマ生成室、2: 反応室、3:ウェーハ(状料)、5:マイクロ波透過窓、17, 27:シールド、18: 冷却質、19: 冷却媒体、20:プラズマ、25:冷却媒体導入質路。

"代理人作理士 山 口





o en la coltina de partir de la colonia esperantiamente forma de la colonia de la colonia de la responsación d La coltina de la colonia de

-130-

第 5 図

23 第 4 図

A MARKAGAMANAN SANSAN S

07/20/2001, EAST Version: 1.02.0008

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

03-104222

(43)Date of publication of application: 01.05.1991

(51)Int.CI.

H01L 21/302 H01L 21/205

H01L 21/31

(21)Application number: 01-242474

(71)Applicant:

FUJI ELECTRIC CO LTD

(22)Date of filing:

19.09.1989

(72)Inventor:

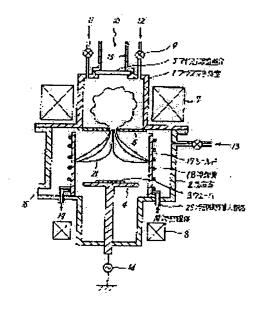
ISHIOKA HISAMICHI

(54) PLASMA TREATING DEVICE

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide a plasma cleaning apparatus capable of substantial reduction of time required for cleaning by a structure that comprises a shield for protecting the inner wall of a vacuum chamber and cooling pipe for the shield.

CONSTITUTION: Cleaning gas 11 such as an etching gas is supplied to a plasma chamber 1, and microwave 10 is applied to produce a plasma of the cleaning gas. The plasma is guided along the field furnished by first and second solenoids 7 and 8 onto the inner wall of a shield 17. As a result, reaction products on the wall of the shield are etched away. A cooling pipe 18, in which coolant 19 is circulated, is wound around the cylindrical shield 17. When the shield is cleaned by a high-density plasma, therefore, the shield is kept from heating. The flow rate of the coolant to a vacuum chamber is so adjusted that the reaction products on the inner wall of the shield is effectively removed at controlled temperature. This results in a substantial reduction in time required for cleaning.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

Copyright (C); 1998,2000 Japanese Patent Office

t effectively to the section of the